

c 305 BC

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The earliest museum
was that of PTOLEMY SOTER d 284
at Alexandria. BC

305 BC

Duncan: Cal

PTOLEMY I

PTOLEMY declared
himself king of Egypt.

After Alexander's death, he received
Egypt.

He founded the library at
Alexandria

305BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome

Battle of BOVIANUM

305 BC

General PTOLEMY returned
to Egypt and proclaimed
himself King in the festival
of the Ankh and Pharaohs

His son PTOLEMY II Philadelphus
became a patron of the arts, and
under his rule Alexandria flourished
as center of Hellenistic learning &
science

305 BC

TIMAEUS of TAUROMENIUM,
historian

305 B.C.

Battle of BOVIANUM (2nd Samnite War)
Except for APULIA and LUCANIA, most of the central Italian states sided with Samnium against Rome in the 2nd Samnite War. However, the growing power of the legion formation enabled the Romans to subdue their foes one by one. Two other factors contributed to Rome's increasing military might. A war fleet was developed, and in 312 B.C. Appius CLAUDIUS began construction of the great ~~APPIUS~~ VIA APPIA, linking the city to its conquests in the south. In 308 B.C. the Roman army began methodically to ravage the Samnite

Cato and Seneca had urged to BOVIARDUM, the
capital. When STATIUS (ELLIVS) brought up a
bill of Sanctions to relieve the city in 305 BC, he
suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of TITUS
MIVCIUS, although the Roman general was
killed in the fray. This battle destroyed the power
of SAMNITUM, which paved the way for the following
year. Rome now held undisputed hegemony
over CAMPANIA.

Siege of BOVIANUM. (Italy)

During the First SAMNITE WAR,
the SAMNITES, led by GELLIVS,
attempted to force the Romans to
raise the siege of BOVIANUM, in
Italy but they were completely
defeated and obliged to acknowledge
Roman supremacy in Italy

305 to 282 BC

MANETHO

Manetho lived during reign of Ptolemy I, Governor and Satrap of Egypt from 323 to 305 BC and king from 305 to 282 BC.

Plutarch tells us that Manetho was one of the two priestly advisors to the king and that he had been concerned with the introduction of the cult of Serapis.

meretho: "Egg that's being" given as the have
structures resembling Egyptian chronology
that we see today. The described Egyptian
history with dynasties (essentially making
houses)

305 BC

Capture of Bovianum (Samnite
capital)

305BC

Battle of BOVIANUM
Romans defeated Samnites
decisively.

305 - 30 B.C.

The Ptolemies

In 332 B.C. Alexander the Great wrested Egypt from Darius III; and his successors, Philip Arrhidaeus, Alexander II and the Ptolemies, among whom was Cleopatra (51-30 B.C.), ruled from Alexandria for some 300 yrs. Finally in 30 B.C. Egypt became a Roman Province.

305 BC
~~310 BC~~

(End of 4th Cen BC)

The Romans were content to divide day into 2 parts, before midday and after. Naturally the important thing was then to note the moment when the sun crossed the meridian. One of the consul's subordinates was told off to keep a lookout for it and announce it to the people busy in the Forum, as well as to the lawyers who, if their pleading were to

he said, must prevent themselves before
the Indians before muddying the records
instructions need to make this announcement
rather be near the own "between the notes
and the practice" which clearly prove
this function more & recorded. For the
no mention of the cost of the matter
between the Fourn had then advised with
the ship (note) of the ship captured from
ACTIVATES by DULLES in 338 B.C. now called
the how much operations until the first Greek
embassy had been received in Rome by about
306 B.C.

305 BC

Ptolemy I (one of Alexander's
Generals) is proclaimed
Pharaoh of Egypt.

305 BC

Capture of Brundisium (Samnite
Capital)

305 B C

Rometius attacks Rhodes.

India: Unsuccessful
invasion by Seleucus.

305 BC

When the Samnite war began again, the Samnites won another victory. Then a considerable Roman victory made Rome stronger than ever. (305 BC)